



DESTINATION REPORT

SOUTH AFRICA

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GENERAL OVERVIEW

Emerging from the legacy of the post-colonial apartheid system, South Africa is a nation steeped in a rich cultural history. Located between 22°S and 35°S, the geography of South Africa encompasses 'veld' -high plains in the interior-divided from the narrow coastal plain by the mountain ranges of the Great Escarpment. The patterns of the currents cause the eastern shores of South Africa to be warmer than the western shores. Overall, South Africa is quite temperate, but individual regions have very distinct weather patterns. The southwest portion of the Cape Province has mild winters and hot summers. KwaZulu-Natal has a very tropical climate. The area north of 32°S on the western coast comprises the Namib Desert. In terms of rainfall, the eastern portions of the country receive a disproportionate amount of precipitation, while the western areas are very dry.



South Africa is home to over 52 million people and is ethnically diverse. However, as a consequence of the nation's history of apartheid, the various ethnic groups are not very integrated. Almost 80 percent of South Africans are of indigenous African descent; 8.9 percent are white; 2.5 percent are of Indian heritage; and 8.9 percent are mixed. Two-thirds of South Africans identify as Christian; there are also sizable Muslim, Hindu, and Jewish communities. There are eleven official languages in South Africa. English is widely spoken, as is Afrikaans; the other official languages are isiNdebele, isiXhosa, isiZulu, Sepedi, Sesotho, Setswana, Siswati, Tshivenda, and Xitsonga.

Led initially by Nelson Mandela, the African National Congress is the major political party in South Africa today. Since the end of the apartheid system in 1994, the nation has been led by members of the ANC. Despite high rates of unemployment and HIV/AIDS, South Africa has managed to turn itself into the superpower of its region, and is one of the largest emerging economies in the world.

SECURITY ASSESSMENT

Security Risk Rating

Moderate

Security Risk Overview

Violent crime is a major concern for visitors to South Africa. Muggings, carjackings, and robberies are very common, and incidents of sexual assault have increased. Discrimination against citizens from other African countries is present and sexual violence against females is common. Civil unrest is not uncommon, especially among low-income communities, and some demonstrations have devolved into violence. Striking public servants may cause a disruption in service delivery as well. There is a low threat of indigenous or international terrorist activity in the country.

Terrorism

There is a low threat of indigenous and international terrorist activity in South Africa.

Civil Unrest

Labor strikes and demonstrations are not uncommon in South Africa and have become increasingly more violent with damage to government buildings and private properties, vandalism, and road blockades often reported. Government corruption, unemployment, poverty, undemocratic laws and poor service delivery of housing, electricity, water and sanitation have triggered an escalation in popular protests throughout South Africa. Most of the unrest occurs in informal settlements or poor areas of the country's largest cities such as Johannesburg, Cape Town and Ekurhuleni. The province of Gauteng has witnessed the majority of violent protests.

The escalation in unrest has been accompanied by an intensification of force used by the police against the demonstrations, which has included fatal shootings.

Personal Security

Violent crime rates are rising in South Africa, most often taking the form of armed robbery, carjacking, mugging, smash-and-grab vehicle robbery, and sexual violence. Small gangs of organized criminals may target those appearing wealthy or not mindful of their surroundings. Often, the victims are followed to their place of lodging and robbed at gunpoint. Individuals who believe they are being followed should not walk home and instead walk to a police station. There is often a higher incidence of petty criminal activity surrounding areas with high tourist populations, such as hotels and public transportation hubs. Hikers in Cape Town's Table Mountain have been mugged and individuals planning to hike Table Mountain should do so in a group. In Johannesburg, travelers should avoid the areas of Berea, Hillbrow, and the Rotunda bus terminal. Additionally, areas outside of urban centers and main roads are dangerous in KwaZulu-Natal, especially at night.

Avoid foot travel within game parks, as wild animals have been known to attack tourists. In Durban, be cautious downtown and on the beach after dark. Shark attacks have occurred in the past, and incidents in recent years took place at Fish Hock and False Bay.

Crimes of a sexual nature-including harassment and assault-are common in South Africa and law enforcement is generally ineffective in investigating and prosecuting these crimes. Attacks against

immigrants from other African nations are also common. These incidents usually occur in low-income neighborhoods in Gauteng and Johannesburg.

Homosexuality is not illegal but societal intolerance and discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) individuals are common. This is particularly true for lesbian individuals, who are often targets of harassment and sexual violence.

Law Enforcement

In Cape Town, police are concentrated on controlling gang violence in low-income areas; as a result, they have few resources left over to enforce the law in other parts of Cape Town. The South African Police Service (SAPS) has a reputation for excessive use of force. It is chronically understaffed, poorly trained, and poorly equipped.

Prisons are characterized by poor infrastructure, violence between prisoners, a lack of medical care, and severe overcrowding. Levels of disease, including HIV/AIDS, are high. Police have been accused of abusing detainees and prisoners, utilizing torture, beatings, and sexual violence. Lengthy pretrial detention periods and an understaffed judiciary hinder the justice system. Make every attempt to notify their embassy or consulate in the event of arrest.

Transportation

Air: South Africa is rated Category 1 by the International Aviation Safety Assessment Program (IASA). This means that the country's civil aviation authority has been assessed by IASA inspectors and is found to license and oversee air carriers in accordance with ICAO aviation safety standards. If flying into OR Tambo International Airport (JNB), be sure to lock all luggage, as baggage theft is a common problem. Travelers have been followed from this airport and robbed.

Bus and Taxi: Public transportation in South Africa is prone to fatal accidents, which occur on buses, trains, and minibus taxis. Minibus taxis tend to be poorly maintained and dangerous. Intercity bus companies, including Greyhound, Intercap, and Translux, are relatively safe. Most major cities will have an extensive local bus system; however, most of these will not run frequently on weekends or at nighttime. Avoid overnight journeys on buses as the risk of an accident increases. Drivers are not always checked for alcohol levels and drugs, resulting in higher numbers of bus drivers falling asleep while driving. Only use properly marked taxis, and book through a hotel if possible. Do not get into a taxi if there is an unknown passenger sitting in the vehicle. Travelers who are unhappy with the direction in which the taxi is traveling should speak calmly, yet firmly to the driver in conjunction with the hand gesture to stop in case there is a language barrier. If there is no positive response from the driver, exit the vehicle at the first opportunity.

Car: Drivers staying in South Africa for less than six months may drive with a foreign license. However, in road accidents where an insurance claim is required, drivers may be required to show an international driving permit. Traffic moves on the left. Road accidents are common and are largely precipitated by poor local driving standards, a lack of law enforcement, and poorly maintained vehicles. Road conditions are of good quality, though flooding may damage infrastructure, especially in the Cape Provinces.

Theft from cars and car jackings are very common in South Africa. Keep any bags or valuables out of view, under the seat, or in the trunk of the car. Smash-and-grab robberies most often occur when cars are waiting at traffic lights or getting off of the highway. Criminals may try to convince drivers of a car malfunction, causing the driver to pull off the side of the road and then proceed to rob the vehicle. Sometimes criminals place sharp objects in the road in order to puncture tires, so they can pretend to assist the driver, while actually robbing them. Most car jackings occur when a

driver is pulling into the driveway. Drivers should wait on the street until the gate is opened, allowing for quick access to the residence.

Train: Two of South Africa's luxury train lines, the Rovos Rail and the Blue Train, run between Pretoria and Cape Town. Other routes include travel to Durban, the Garden Route, and the Kruger, or Tanzania. Though not as luxurious, the Shosholozza Meyl offers first-class tickets which guarantee a reasonable degree of safety en route. The Premier Classe train has lines which run from Johannesburg to Durban or Cape Town, and from Cape Town to Port Elizabeth. Due to safety concerns, travelers should not travel second-class. Petty and violent crimes are not uncommon on commuter and metro trains in Johannesburg and Pretoria.

Scams, Fraud, Corruption, and Extortion

Individuals have been cheated as a result of "419" scams, which rob people of money through false business deals that are often conducted through unsolicited emails or faxes. It is important to thoroughly research job or contract offers that originate in South Africa. Be cautious of requests for money, as these are common ways for criminals to extort money

Common scams against foreigners, regardless of destination, include dating and marriage scams, false employment opportunities, and virtual kidnapping for ransom. Avoid giving out personal information at all costs, especially bank or credit card numbers.

ATM fraud is frequent, and travelers should be wary of anyone offering them help in completing an ATM transaction. Do not use ATMs at night or in the early morning. Individuals who see a device attached to an ATM that does not belong should leave the area immediately. Be mindful of suspicious activity in the immediate vicinity of the ATM. Criminals have bombed ATMs in order to steal the money inside. These bombings usually occur in the early morning or in isolated areas. Avoid withdrawing large amounts of cash at night or when it can be observed by potential attackers. When possible, use ATM machines in accepted hotels, banks, or businesses.

Corruption of police and government employees is widespread in South Africa and it has been reported that these officials may expect, request, or demand illegitimate payments from foreigners for real or imaginary violations of local law. Exercise caution when dealing with these officials.

Security Advice

Be prepared. Make an effort to understand your destination environment before you travel: identify the possible threats and prevailing situation, understand your own vulnerabilities and take action to mitigate the risks.

Maintain a low profile and good situational awareness. Ensure you travel with reliable communications equipment, test your mobile (cellular) telephone upon arrival at your destination and keep it fully charged. Make note of emergency telephone numbers, including the police, fire department, ambulance, and embassy or consulate.

Avoid all protests and demonstrations to minimize the risk of exposure to incidental violence. Travelers should walk away or wait inside a shop or restaurant if it is not possible to leave the area. Plan alternate routes to circumvent potential protest locations. Seek the assistance of a local host, or travel with a local driver, where possible.

To minimize the risk of becoming a victim of petty theft, travelers should maintain caution and exercise situational awareness at all times. Avoid overt displays of wealth. If confronted by a criminal, do nothing to antagonize the situation. Carry a "dummy" wallet if possible, and carry a passport photocopy at all times.

Carry handbags on the opposite side from passing traffic to reduce the risk of thieves on motorcycles trying to snatch them.

Avoid walking unless you are confident of the security situation. Do not walk by yourself at night in secluded or troublesome areas of the city. Do not take shortcuts away from main roads, which tend to be busy and provide a safer environment.

National holidays and public festivals tend to attract large crowds in some countries. Such public gatherings, despite a typically enhanced security presence, create a potential venue for disorder or violence. In addition, large crowds may well impede local transportation systems.

Do not buy counterfeit or any goods in violation of copyright laws. Doing so may be a violation of local laws and can carry hefty fines or even prison time.

Reduce risk of injury from car crashes by always wearing a seatbelt. Some countries have heavy fines for not wearing a seatbelt. Avoid drinking and driving. Be sure to travel with all appropriate documentation, including passport and visa photocopies. Individuals who intend on driving should be in possession of their International Driving Permit (IDP), vehicle registration, and proof of insurance at all times.

Travelers are subject to the laws of South Africa, even if they are not a citizen of South Africa. Travelers can also be prosecuted for violating their home country's laws while in a foreign country. Travelers should be aware of the laws and customs of the country they are traveling to in order to avoid prosecution.

HEALTH ASSESSMENT

Health Risk Rating

Moderate

Travel Health Advice

Routine vaccines for preventable diseases, such as measles/mumps/rubella (MMR) vaccine, diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT) vaccine, chickenpox (or varicella), poliovirus vaccine, etc. are recommended for all travelers.

Prevent against insect bites and insect-borne diseases, such as tick-borne encephalitis or malaria, by using insect repellent and wearing long pants, long sleeve shirts, boots, and hats if possible.

Prevent against foodborne illnesses by avoiding unpasteurized dairy products and washing hands, especially before eating.

Immunizations - Required for Entry

Immunization	Notes
Yellow Fever	Vaccination against yellow fever is required for all travelers over 1 year of age arriving from yellow-fever-endemic countries. Passengers in transit more than 12 hours through the airport of a country with risk of Yellow Fever transmission require a vaccination certificate. The yellow fever vaccine should be administered at least ten days before travel. While a booster shot is no longer recommended every 10 years, some countries do not allow certificates of vaccination older than 10 years.

Immunizations - General

The following immunizations are recommended for travel to all destinations.

Immunization	Recommendations
Routine	Includes measles/mumps/rubella (MMR) vaccine, diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT) vaccine, chickenpox (or varicella), poliovirus vaccine, etc.
Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)	Hepatitis B is spread through contact with blood, sexual relations, and contact with contaminated needles. There are several pre-exposure vaccination options available: PEDIARIX (pediatric formulation containing DTaP, HepA/B, and polio vaccines), TWINRIX (three dose HepA/HepB combination series), ENGERIX-B, RECOMBIVAX HB. The full course of three injections is recommended prior to travel.
Influenza (flu)	Influenza is spread between humans through sneezing, coughing, and can be spread by touching objects contaminated with the virus. There are two types of pre-exposure vaccinations available: Trivalent Inactivated Influenza Vaccine (TIV), and Live Intranasal Influenza Vaccine (LAIV). TIV is injected into the upper arm or thigh, and LAIV is administered as a nasal spray. Common TIV vaccines include Afluria, Agriflu, FluLaval, Fluarix, Fluvirin, and Fluzone. Common LAIV vaccines include FluMist.

Vaccine Preventable Diseases Specific to South Africa

The following are vaccine preventable diseases that are prevalent in South Africa.

Immunization	Recommendations
Hepatitis A Virus (HAV)	Hepatitis A vaccination is highly recommended for travelers outside of urban areas. Hepatitis A is found in areas with poor sanitation and poor food and water safety, and can be spread through sexual relations, blood transfusions, and needles. Several pre-exposure vaccination options are available: PEDIARIX (pediatric formulation containing DTaP, HepB, and polio vaccines), HAVRIX, VAQTA, TWINRIX (three dose HepA/HepB combination series), AVAXIM, and Epaxal. The first injection should be administered before departure and a booster after six months.
Rabies	Hundreds of rabies cases are recorded annually, especially in KwaZulu-Natal. A three-dose pre-exposure rabies vaccine is recommended for long-term travelers and those who would be in direct contact with animals. The first dose of the vaccine should be administered at least 21 days before travel. Those who have been exposed but have never had the rabies vaccine should be administered four doses of the vaccine, as well as the Rabies Immune Globulin on the same day as the first dose. Those who have been exposed but have had the vaccine should be administered two doses of the rabies vaccine, but do not need the Rabies Immune Globulin shot.
Typhoid fever	Typhoid is spread through the ingestion of contaminated food or water. Individuals traveling to areas where typhoid is common should undergo vaccination at least one week before travel. Booster shots are necessary, as the vaccination loses effectiveness over the course of several years. Two forms of the vaccine are available: an inactivated shot, and a live weakened oral vaccine. Booster shots should be received every two and five years, respectively, to remain effective.

Health Risks in South Africa

Health Risks	Details	Recommendations
African Trypanosomiasis (Sleeping sickness)	African Trypanosomiasis is spread through the bite of an infected tsetse fly. Symptoms include headache, fever, joint pain, swelling of the lymph nodes on the back of the neck. Advanced symptoms include sleep disturbances, kidney dysfunction, confusion, weakness, and irreversible neurological damage. Sleeping sickness can be fatal if untreated.	There is no vaccine to prevent against Sleeping Sickness. Insect repellants are not effective against tsetse flies. Wear long pants, long sleeve shirts, boots, and hats if possible. Stay indoors in areas with screens and air conditioning, if possible. The tsetse fly is most active during the early morning and late afternoon.
Cholera	Outbreaks of cholera occur sporadically. Cholera is prevalent in areas with poor sanitation or overcrowding. Spread through the ingestion of contaminated food or water. Can become rapidly fatal.	Cholera vaccines are recommended only for health care or relief workers working in unsanitary conditions, or long-term travelers with unreliable access to health care. A one gram dose of azithromycin also can effectively treat cholera. Vaccination is not a substitute for basic precautions such as boiling drinking water, thoroughly cooking food, and washing and peeling fruits and vegetables.
Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)	Hepatitis C is endemic to South Africa. It is spread through IV drug use, contaminated needles for tattoos and body piercings, or unsafe medical procedures such as unscreened blood transfusions. Hepatitis C can also be transferred sexually. There is no vaccine to prevent against this disease.	Travelers are advised to avoid IV drug use and sexual contact with high-risk individuals. Avoid receiving blood transfusions and other procedures that may bring people into contact with contaminated needles, such as tattoos and body piercings.
HIV/AIDS	South Africa has some of the highest HIV prevalence and death rates in the world. HIV is spread through contact with blood or secretions of an infected person, especially through IV drug use, unprotected sex, and blood transfusions.	There is no vaccine to prevent against HIV/AIDS. HIV/AIDS risk can be decreased by avoiding IV drug use and sexual contact with high-risk individuals.

<p>Malaria</p>	<p>Malaria is spread through the bite of an infected mosquito. In South Africa, the risk is highest in Mpumalanga and Limpopo provinces, along the borders of Mozambique and Zimbabwe, including Kruger National Park. In the province of KwaZulu-Natal, there is high risk from the northeastern border to Jozini, and a low risk from Jozini south to Richards Bay. Strains of malaria found in South Africa are resistant to chloroquine anti-malarial drugs.</p>	<p>There is no vaccine to prevent against malaria, but taking a prescription anti-malarial drug and taking proper precautions against mosquito bites may help prevent against transmission. Malaria prophylaxis, including atovaquone/proguanil, doxycycline, or mefloquine, are recommended if traveling to endemic areas outside major cities. Chloroquine is not an effective anti-malaria drug for individuals traveling to South Africa.</p>
<p>Plague</p>	<p>The plague is typically spread through the bite of infected rodent fleas. It is sometimes spread through the inhalation of infected cat or dog droplets, or by handling infected animal tissue. In South Africa, risk is higher in Mount Zebra National Park and along the northern and western borders with Lesotho.</p>	<p>There is no vaccine to prevent against the plague. Measures should be taken to prevent against contact with rodents and other potentially infected animals. Those who may have had contact with an infected person, rodent, or other animal should receive antibiotic prophylactic treatment. Infected persons need immediate treatment due to the high risk of death.</p>
<p>Rift Valley fever</p>	<p>Rift Valley Fever is generally a disease of livestock that is transmitted through the bite of an infected mosquito. However, it has been transferred to humans in South Africa, and can have serious symptoms, including hemorrhagic fever and ocular diseases. 1 percent of cases are fatal. In South Africa, the present epidemic includes the Free State, the Eastern Cape, the Northern Cape, the Western Cape, and the northwest.</p>	<p>Humans contract RVF through bites from insects with contaminated mouthparts, as well as through exposure to the blood, fluids, or tissues of infected animals. Take all precautions against insect bites, and avoid coming into contact with the bodily fluids of animals.</p>

<p>Schistosomiasis</p>	<p>Schistosomiasis is spread via larvae that swim in fresh water and through sexual contact with infected individuals. Symptoms include a rash, weakness, fever, bloody urine and diarrhea. Infected individuals may not exhibit symptoms for four to six weeks after contracting schistosomiasis.</p> <p>In South Africa, risk occurs in the northeast and the east, below 1,500 meters of elevation. Risk is higher between October and April. This infection endemic in northeastern South Africa, especially in the Northern Transvaal from the Limpopo River to the northern part of the Witwatersrand mountains. A risk for contracting the infection also exists in the districts of Marico, Swartruggens, Rustenburg, Koster, Wolmaransstad, Bloemhol, and Piet-Retief.</p>	<p>There is no vaccine to prevent against schistosomiasis. Do not swim in bodies of freshwater. Schistosomiasis cannot be contracted in chlorinated swimming pools or in bodies of salt water. The use of insect repellent may be effective, but is unreliable. Travelers who come in contact with bodies of fresh water should clean their skin with rubbing alcohol and a clean, dry towel.</p>
<p>Tuberculosis</p>	<p>Tuberculosis is highly endemic to South Africa and is spread through contact with the respiratory secretions of an infected person. The disease is very common in the Western Cape. Vaccination is available but only recommended for health care workers and those with prolonged exposure to infected populations.</p>	<p>The Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccine has historically been used at birth in most developing countries to prevent against TB. Results in adults have varied with effectiveness of between 0 and 80 percent. The BCG vaccine is also reported to interfere with TB testing in some cases. Individuals who anticipate prolonged exposure to TB areas should undergo the tuberculin skin test (TST) or interferon-γ release assay (IGRA) both before leaving the United States and eight to ten weeks after returning from travel.</p>
<p>West Nile fever</p>	<p>Contraction of West Nile Virus results from bites from infected Culex mosquitos that usually occur at night. Symptoms include fever, headache, muscle ache, rash, swollen lymph nodes, and in severe cases, stiff neck, weakness, confusion, and coma. It is endemic in South Africa and outbreaks occur mainly in Central Cape province and in the eastern and southern Transvaal.</p>	<p>Prevent against bites by using insect repellent (30-50% DEET, or 7-15% Picaridin) and wearing long pants, long sleeve shirts, boots, and hats if possible. Stay indoors in areas with screens and air conditioning, if possible. The risk of being bitten by the Culex mosquito is highest at night.</p>

Food and Water Safety

Although tap water in South Africa is considered potable in major cities and in tourist facilities, travelers should boil or treat tap water from rural areas. Thoroughly wash and peel fruits and vegetables and avoid undercooked or raw meat and seafood as these are often the source of water and foodborne illnesses. Individuals should not consume unpasteurized dairy products.

Medical Facilities and Services

Quality healthcare facilities and services are available in major cities, and near game parks and beaches. Medical services are limited in more rural areas. Many Western medications are available; however, individuals should travel with adequate amounts of prescription medications for their intended stay.

DESTINATION DETAILS

Time Zones

From 1 January to 31 December, South Africa Standard Time (SAST): GMT + 2
South Africa does not observe Daylight Saving Time.

Currency

South African Rand (ZAR)

Credit Cards

MasterCard and Visa are most widely accepted, though American Express and Diners Club are also accepted in many locations. Travelers should check with their bank before their trip about any fees that might be charged with credit card use. Travelers should always notify their bank of their travel plans to avoid having their account frozen.

ATMs

ATMs are widely available and can be found in most tourist locations. Due to crime and fraudulent activity, individuals should avoid using ATMs at night and in remote areas. Travelers should check with their bank before their trip about any fees that might be charged with ATM use. Travelers should always notify their bank of their travel plans to avoid having their account frozen.

Banking Hours

From Monday to Friday 09:00 -15:30 and Saturday 09:00 - 11:00.
Hours may vary based on bank and location.

Major Holidays

It is important to consider that services and transportation may be affected on/around the following holidays:

Day	Holiday
01 January 2014	New Year's Day
21 March 2014	Human Rights Day
18 April 2014	Good Friday
21 April 2014	Family Day
27 April 2014	Freedom Day
01 May 2014	Workers' Day
16 June 2014	Youth Day
09 August 2014	National Women's Day
24 September 2014	Heritage Day
16 December 2014	Day of Reconciliation

25 December 2014	Christmas Day
26 December 2014	Day of Goodwill

NOTE: The next Presidential and National Assembly elections are scheduled to be held in 2019.

Voltage Information

220 V and 230 V, 50 Hz

Plug Type M

International Airports

Airport Name	Airport Code	Airport Location
Cape Town International Airport	CPT	Cape Town
King Shaka International Airport	DUR	Durban
OR Tambo International Airport	JNB	Johannesburg

ENTRY & EXIT REQUIREMENTS

The following information is for citizens of the United States. Visa and other entry/exit requirements change on a regular basis. Contact an embassy or consulate for up-to-date requirements.

A passport and visa are required for entry into South Africa. Travelers must have at least one blank visa page in their passport to be admitted entry. Visas are not required for visitors staying in South Africa for less than 90 days who are traveling for tourism or business. Students, volunteers, and other workers may require a visa. Travelers should also be in possession of an onward/return ticket and proof of sufficient funds. Those who are unable to provide the required documents may be refused entry. Travelers who arrive from countries with a risk of yellow fever must have proof of a yellow fever vaccination.

Due to the West Africa Ebola virus outbreak, authorities imposed a travel ban on all foreign nationals arriving from Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Liberia.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

The following items are permitted: 200 cigarettes OR 20 cigars OR 250 grams of tobacco; 50 milliliters of perfume AND 250 milliliters of eau de toilette; 2 liters of wine AND 1 liter of spirits; and, items for personal use.

The following restrictions apply: Local currency, unprocessed gold, and gold coin and stamp collections valuing more than ZAR 10,000 must be declared. Special permission is required for the import of plants, plant products, endangered species, animals, and animal products. Medicines must be accompanied by a prescription from a doctor. Visitors may be asked to leave a deposit, which will be refunded upon departure, with customs on items such as laptops, watches, and cameras.

The following items are prohibited: Pornographic material; weaponry; explosives; fireworks; narcotics; poisonous chemicals or biological agents; goods made in prison; and, counterfeit goods.

EXPORT RESTRICTIONS

The following restrictions apply: Gifts may not exceed a value of ZAR 500. A health certificate is needed for the export of dogs and cats.

IMPORTANT NUMBERS

Intl. Country Code	+27
Fire	10111
Police	10111
Ambulance	10177

Contact Information for Select Embassies

US Embassy in Pretoria

877 Pretorius Street, Arcadia, Pretoria
Telephone: (+27) 12 431-4000

UK Embassy in Pretoria

255 Hill Street, Arcadia, Pretoria
Telephone: (+27) 12 421-7500

Australian Embassy in Pretoria

292 Orient Street, Arcadia, Pretoria
Telephone: (+27) 12 423-6000

For other embassies, visit Embassy World (www.embassyworld.com)